

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

The Tennessee Crossed at Four Points.

Capture of a Large Force of Rebels at Shell Mound.

ALSO A CAMP AT FALLING WATER.

Gen. Burnside near Kingston, Tenn.

STEVENS, Ala., Aug. 30, 1863.
The Army of the Cumberland crossed the Tennessee River at four points to-day with infantry and cavalry.
The 2d Kentucky Cavalry captured 35 pickets at a point opposite Stevens.
Gen. Reynolds captured a large force at Shell Mound, and took a camp at Falling Water. Among the captured are the notorious guerrilla Mays, and the Rebel Tennessee Congressman Cannon.
Little or no resistance was made. The Rebels are reported to be in force at Rome and Cleveland, and along the Georgia R. R. Railroad.
Gen. Burnside is in the region of Kingston, and will attack that place before long.

THE GUERRILLA ATROCITY AT LAWRENCE.

Great Meeting at Leavenworth—An Appeal for Relief.

St. Louis Mo., Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863.
The Democrat, of this city, has a special dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, which says:
The largest meeting that was ever held in Leavenworth assembled last night.
General Jim Lane offered resolutions which were unanimously passed, calling on loyal men on the border that be spared from home to assemble at Leavenworth on the 1st of September, with such arms and ammunition as they can procure, and organize themselves into companies of 50 men each, under a captain of their own choosing.
General Lane spoke for two hours, saying that the people of Kansas must depend upon themselves for protection, and exhorting every man to be ready to meet at a moment's notice.
Hon. A. C. Wilder offered a resolution in behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, stating that the tragedy at Lawrence was directly chargeable to the imbecile and inefficient commander of this department, and demanding of President Lincoln the immediate removal of Maj. Gen. Schofield.

Mayer Anthony offered resolutions that the counties of Platte, Clay, Buchanan, and Andrew, in Missouri, be held responsible for any Rebel outrages north of the river, the penalty to be "total devastation of a line 40 miles wide along the frontier."
All the resolutions offered were most enthusiastically adopted.

Several speeches were made, bitterly denouncing Gen. Schofield and Gen. Ewing, and the policy pursued by them in this Department.
Gen. Ewing telegraphed Gen. Lane to-day saying that he would defend Lawrence and Kansas, and requesting him to use his influence to prevent a raid on Missouri.

Gen. Lane replied that he would assemble with 5,000 men on the 1st of September, and tender their services to him (Gen. Ewing), and that if they were rejected he would appeal to a higher power.

Gen. Ewing has placed two companies of troops in Leavenworth City, to protect the citizens there against the "Avengers" from Kansas.

A large number of men from the army of Gen. Price are organized into guerrilla bands in Clay and adjoining counties, preparing for raids on the border.

The Statesman, published in Weston, Missouri, was destroyed on Thursday night by a party of enrolled Missouri militia. The paper was loyal, and has done much good for the Union cause.

The Lawrence Sufferers—Relief Asked For.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863.

In behalf of the sufferers of the Lawrence massacre we make this statement and appeal. The loss of life already reported by the press is substantially correct. The loss of property a million and a half dollars. Hundreds are homeless and destitute. The business portion of the city is entirely destroyed, together with nearly a hundred dwellings. Leavenworth and the neighboring cities have already contributed largely, but much assistance is yet needed. Aid can be sent to Peter Redgas, Chairman of the Aid Committee of Lawrence. President J. M. Wilder and M. J. Parrott, H. J. Adams and Nelson McCracken, Leavenworth Aid Committee.

FROM BERMUDA.

Escape of a Blockade Runner from a United States Gunboat—Steamer Supposed to be the Florida Seen with a Ship in Tow—Trouble with Negro Laborers at St. George's—Movements of Blockade Runners.

The smack Pacific, Capt. Lippman, from Bermuda 5 days, to P. T. Barnum, arrived Saturday, passed going into Bermuda, the Confederate steamer Gladiator, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived Aug. 23. She had been chased for nine hours by a U. S. gunboat, and thrown overboard 500 bales of cotton to escape. Aug. 26, lat. 33, lon. 67, passed a steamer steering east, having a ship in tow, supposed her to be the privateer Florida with a prize ship in tow. The cook of the smack was on board the Florida for fifteen days, and he says she was the Florida, as she passed close to the smack. The Pacific brings a number of rare fish for Barnum's aquarium.

ANOTHER REPORT.

The Bermuda Gazette gives an account of the proceedings in St. George, showing that serious troubles are occurring there relative to negro laborers, who have demanded higher wages for work on discharging Rebel vessels. Several assassinations have occurred, and incendiarism is frequent.

A large quantity of cotton has been burned and thrown into the bay to extinguish it.

The Rebel steamers Columbia and Eugene were at the wharf where the fire occurred and sent their crews to extinguish the flames.

A meeting of citizens was held and a reward of \$200 offered for the arrest of the incendiary.

The steamers Fannie and Jennie, from Halifax, and Florida, from Nassau, had arrived, consigned to Bourne, a well known Rebel agent.

The Rebel steamer Phoenix, from Wilmington, with cotton, arrived on the 10th.

The Draft.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1863.

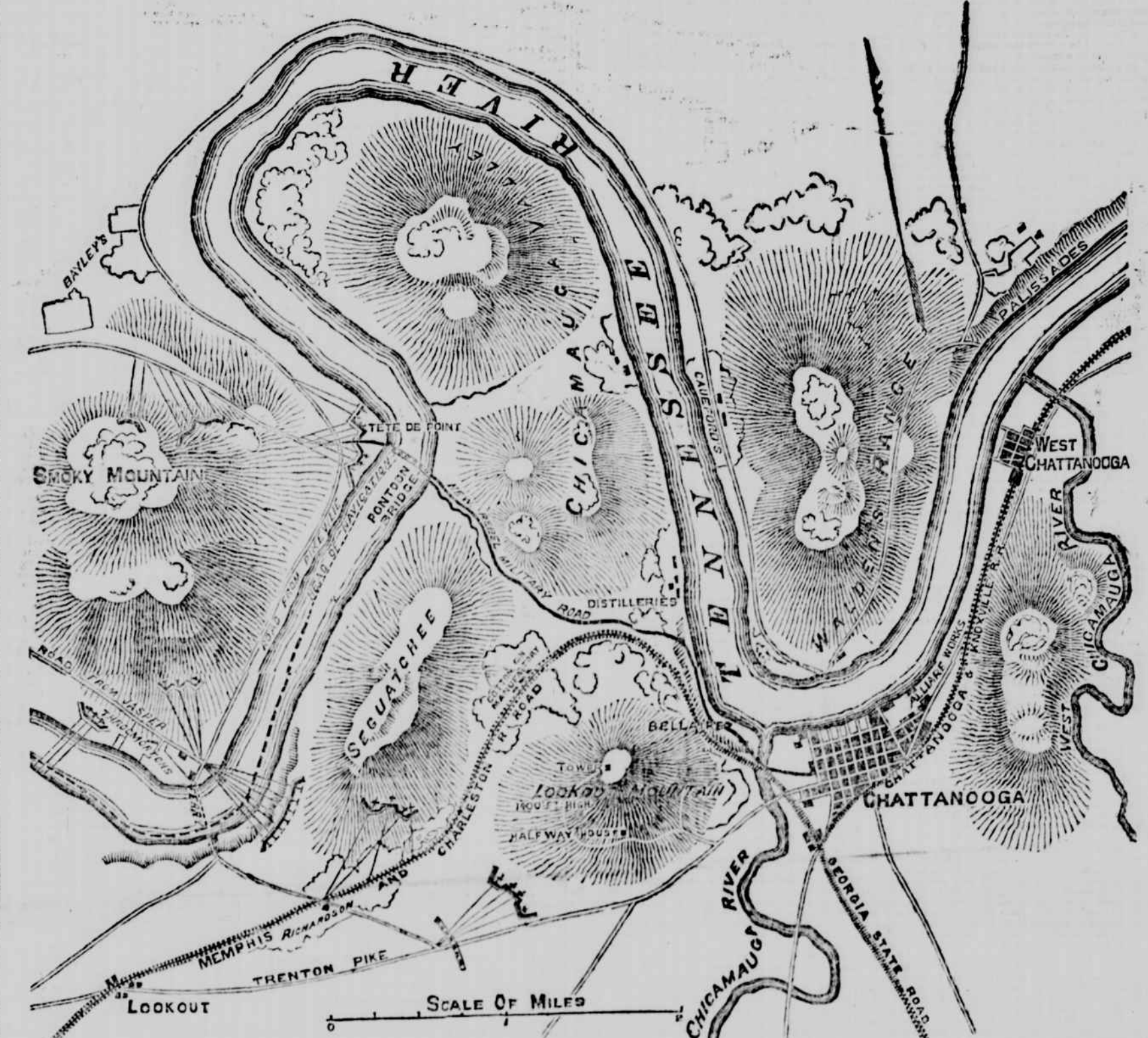
The Governor has been informed by the Provost Marshal General that credit will not be allowed to towns for any excess of volunteers they may have furnished over their quotas under previous calls.

The Provost Marshal General has also decided not to allow credit for volunteers raised since June 11, 1863, in districts where the draft has taken place. But in districts where the drawing has not been commenced credit will be given for recruits sent to regiments in the field, and for volunteers enlisted in companies, which may have been raised in such districts, and mustered into the service of the United States, between the 11th day of June, 1863, and the day preceding that fixed for the draft to take place. Men merely enlisted will not be credited; they must be mustered into some organized body.

New-York Tribune.

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CHATTANOOGA AND ITS DEFENSES.



THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

REBEL REPORTS TO FRIDAY, THE 28th.

Overwhelming Attack upon their Rifle-Pits.

Continued Bombardment of Sumter and Wagner.

SHELLING THE CITY DISCONTINUED.

THE ATTACK ON THE CITY.

THE FOLLOWING IS FROM A RECENT LETTER TO A BOSTON NEWSPAPER.

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GUERRILLA OPERATIONS NEAR WASHINGTON.

Capture of a Union Camp at Edwards's Ferry—Skirmish between the Massachusetts (California) Cavalry and Mosby's Men—Mosby Believed to be Mortally Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863.

SOME OF SCOTT'S NINE HUNDRED HAVE RECENTLY BEEN MAKING RECONNOISSANCES ON THE LINE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

There was no appearance of the enemy on Thursday, but at one o'clock yesterday morning two pickets, belonging to a force of 61 men, who were stationed at Edwards's Ferry, when about two miles above, were fired upon, one shot striking Abner Picket, of Company D, going through his jaw and inflicting a dangerous wound. They were both captured, and after being deprived of their horses and arms, were permitted to return to camp.

On their arrival Capt. Halleck immediately set out with 16 men to reconnoitre the canal, without encountering any enemy until he arrived within half a mile of the Ferry, when the advance of four men were captured by a party of Rebels, and on looking toward the camp he saw it in possession of between 300 and 400 of the enemy, supposed to be White's or Mosby's men.

During the absence of the reconnoitering party this camp was attacked, and one of the Rebels is known to have been killed, and the reserve which had been left here scattering and falling back on another encampment of a regiment under Capt. Campbell, at Muddy Branch, when the entire body, numbering about eighty men, retired from the line of the canal to the hills in the rear, where they were, when last heard from, drawn up in line of battle.

Our force at Muddy Branch yesterday captured two men, one of whom admits he piloted Stuart into Maryland previous to the battle of Gettysburg.

Official information was received to-day at General Heintzelman's headquarters of a skirmish on Monday last between a detachment of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, California Regiment, and Mosby's men.

This attack by Mosby was made at Coyle's Tavern, on Little River Turnpike, some few miles this side of Fairfax, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Our men, numbering only twenty-five, were attacked from front and rear at the same time, but fought manfully.

Our loss was two killed, three wounded and nine taken prisoners, together with all the horses our men had in charge, fifteen of which, however, were afterward recaptured, leaving eighty-five still in the hands of the Rebels.

The loss of the enemy was one captain and one lieutenant killed, and one lieutenant and three privates wounded.

Mosby himself was wounded in two places—in the side and in the thigh. His wounds are regarded as mortal.

Col. Lowell pursued the enemy from Centerville as far as Snicker's Gap, but they succeeded in making their escape by reason of having constant remnants of fresh horses.

Two Rebel Spies Captured.

FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS, Friday, Aug. 28, 1863.

Two Rebel soldiers recently made their way into Norfolk, Va., and after taking notes of everything of military interest in and about the city, attempted to return to Richmond, but were captured before passing our lines. They are now prisoners in Fort Norfolk, and it is expected will meet their deaths in a few days. Their names are William T. Backus and Nathaniel Wilkerson.

Arrival of the Prize Steamer Cronstadt.

BOSTON, Aug. 30, 1863.

Arrived: prize steamer Cronstadt, with 600 bales cotton, 200 barrels purpentine, 200 barrels resin.

FROM THE PIANKATANK RIVER.

Rebel Attempt to Surprise a Gunboat—The Enemy Defeated with Great Slaughter—Tale of two Deserters—A Piratical Expedition Frustrated.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, August 29, 1863.

On Sunday last two men belonging to the Confederate Navy arrived in this city, sent up from the camp at Point Lookout, and were incarcerated in the Old Capitol Prison. Their story may be told, thus:

On the night of Wednesday, August 12th, Lieutenant Wood, of the Confederate Navy, left Richmond with seventy-one men, also belonging to the Navy, with four boats loaded upon wagons, and about a dozen wagons containing stores, ammunition, etc. The expedition proceeded across the Chickahominy River, and taking about the route of the Army of the Peninsula, crossed the Pamunkey and Mattaponi Rivers, and on Saturday reached the Piankank River. Here the object of the expedition became known. On this river there is a station of a United States gunboat. The intention of Lieutenant Wood was to surprise the gunboat, and kill or capture the crew, and then put to sea as a pirate. In case the boat was well provided with stores and ammunition, his wagons could return to Richmond; if any thing was needed he had all that was requisite with him. A system of signals was first arranged with the officer who was to be left in charge of the wagons as to whether he should come up or go back to Richmond. Then every preparation was made for the success of the expedition. The men were armed with rifles, pistols and cutlasses.

On Sunday the force was divided, sixty-four men to go with Lieutenant Wood, and the balance to remain with the wagons. Sunday night the party set out in the boats, and soon reached the neighborhood of the gunboat. Instead of surprising the crew, however, the Rebels were themselves surprised, when within 300 yards of the vessel the gunboat was suddenly illuminated, and such a deadly discharge poured into their boats that only Lieutenant Wood and four men escaped. [Up to this point the story is very plausible, but as the two men were of the party left with the wagons, though not far distant, it is more than probable that they have exaggerated their loss. The rest of the tale sounds more truthful.]

As soon as the disaster occurred, the party with the wagons became panic-stricken, and these two men effected their escape. They then made their way to the Rappahannock, having to travel very cautiously, to avoid the Rebel cavalry, who are on the neck between the rivers, hunting up deserters and driving in conscripts. They found they could rely upon the negroes, who knew the Union men, and the latter supplied them with provisions, &c. Reaching the Rappahannock, they paid a man \$50 in Confederate money to carry them over. From thence they made their way to the Potomac, and surrendered themselves to one of the gunboats of the Potomac flotilla. O Saturday last, they were taken from this gunboat, just below Matlin's Point, and carried to Brig Gen. Marston, who commands at Point Lookout, and by him sent to this city.

Two other stories, told separately, coincided. Com. McGraw, who commands the fleet of gunboats, says a gunboat is stationed upon the Piankank River, and that for some time past the crew have been exercising unusual vigilance lest they might be surprised. To this vigilance is perhaps due their safety, as the expedition was well planned, thoroughly armed, with all necessary stores in their wagons, and evidently prepared for anything but—being themselves surprised.

"I know not how true the tale may be,"

"I tell the tale as 'twas told to me."

A NEW PHASE OF THE REBELLION.

THE LAST RESORT OF THE REBELS

500,000 Slaves Called For.

Freedom and Fifty Acres of Land Promised Them.

Four Rebel War Vessels Run into Wilmington.

FOURTEEN MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863.

The steamer C. W. Thomas has arrived from Newbern, with Lieut. Sterling, of Gen. Peck's Staff, as bearer of dispatches.

Rebel papers received at Morehead City say that Jeff. Davis has decided, after a conference with the Governors of the Confederate States, to call out 500,000 black troops, who are to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land at the end of the war.

A dispatch from the blockading fleet says that on the morning of the 17th inst. a large sloop-of-war of ten guns, with the British flag flying, swept past the blockading steamers, and immediately hoisted the rebel flag and passed into Wilmington, which is the fourth Rebel war vessel which has run this blockade within six weeks.

THE DRAFT TO-DAY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

The Draft in the 1st District will commence this morning at 10 o'clock, at the headquarters in Jamaica, Queens County. This District comprises the counties of Suffolk, Richmond, and Queens, their respective quotas being—

Queens.....1,603 Suffolk.....1,120 Richmond.....294

Every needed effort has been made to facilitate the work, and many of the leading men have exerted the utmost of their endeavors to raise the required funds with which to purchase exemptions for the proper objects of such benevolence.

A sufficient force has been provided for the preservation of the peace in this District, and no apprehensions of opposition to the law need be entertained.

The drawing will commence with the County of Richmond and proceed in the following order: 1. County of Richmond, 11th Sub-District. 2. County of Suffolk, 1st Sub-District. 3. County of Queens, 1st Sub-District.

SECOND DISTRICT.

The Board of Enrollment for the Second District, have been ordered to begin the draft in their jurisdiction to-day. The number of men assigned to each sub-district is as follows:

Sub. Dis. New-Lots.....22 VII.....16th Ward.....496

.....4th Ward.....457 IX.....17th Ward.....222

.....5th Ward.....123 X.....18th Ward.....91

.....6th Ward.....238 XI.....19th Ward.....42

.....7th Ward.....422 XII.....20th Ward.....63

.....8th Ward.....203 XIII.....New-Urstead.....73

.....9th Ward.....342 XIV.....Gravesend.....32

Total.....3,975

Arrangements for the draft in this District were all

completed by Provost Marshal Maddox two weeks ago, and the drawing will commence at his headquarters, No. 26 Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D., this morning, at 9 o'clock. The number of ballots is 23,553, and one from every seven of this number will be drawn. They are to be drawn in the following order: New-Lots, Sixth, Eighth and Ninth Wards on Monday, the Tenth, Twelfth and Fourteenth Wards on Tuesday, the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth Wards, Flatlands, Flatbush, New-Urstead and Gravesend, on Wednesday. A police and military force equal to any emergency that may arise, will be on hand to protect the officers and preserve the peace. There are no signs of disturbance and no fears need be entertained of any attempt at riot.

THIRD DISTRICT.

In the Third District the draft will commence at the Headquarters of Provost-Marshal S. B. Gregory, No. 259 Washington street, at 10 o'clock this morning.

This District comprises the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards. The Twentieth, however, is included in the Eleventh Ward. The quota required from each Ward is as follows:

Ward.....No. Required.....Ward.....No. Required.....

I.....100.....VII.....353

II.....251.....VIII.....1,450

III.....240.....IX.....526

IV.....269.....X.....235

V.....361.....XI.....168

The drawing will commence with the First Ward, and the others will be taken in rotation. It is expected that two or three wards will be drawn each day, so that the draft in the district may be completed by Wednesday night.

To provide against any difficulty which might arise, a large number of troops have been stationed in different localities. No disturbance however is expected.

The 7th Michigan and 14th Indiana are stationed at East New-York, the 4th Ohio at Jamaica, the 8th Ohio and 1st Minnesota are encamped on Washington Park, the 10th Ohio on the base-ball ground bound by Union, Sacket, and Smith streets.

EXEMPTION COMMITTEE IN BROOKLYN.

The action of the Exemption Committee, appointed by the Brooklyn Common Council to make arrangements for the disbursement of the fund raised for the relief of indigent conscripts, meets with the approval of the citizens generally in the city. By the action of this Committee, the following classes of persons are exempted from the draft:

1. The active and exempt freemen.

2. The militia who were active members on or before the 16th of July, 1863.

3. The heads of families upon whose labors they depend for support.

The Board of Aldermen will, at their meeting on Wednesday, make arrangements for issuing bonds for the amount appropriated, which is deemed fully sufficient to pay the exemption of those who cannot well go, or have not the money to pay the \$300 exemption fee.

The gentlemen comprising this Board are acquainted with capitalists who hold themselves in readiness to take the bonds. There will be no difficulty, therefore, in raising the requisite funds.

THE DRAFTED IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Board of Enrollment of the Fourth Congressional District, consisting of Capt. Joel B. Beland, Provost Marshal, Daniel McFarland, Esq., Commissioner, and James O'Rourke, Surgeon, will commence hearing applications for exemptions this day at 21 Broadway. The business hours will be from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m.

Two hundred of the drafted in the Eighth Ward of the Fourth District have been notified to appear to-day and two hundred for each day of the week thereafter, until all are heard. The Eighth Ward will be heard first, then the Sixth, Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second and First. As some of the drafted men have an idea that they are to have ten days after the date of their notices, we may as well inform them that such is not the case. They are expected to report for duty on the day specified in their notice.

Neither is the Board required to give them ten days' notice to appear, though in some cases the term must necessarily exceed that time.

Hundreds of persons called at Capt. Eberhart's office on Saturday. Some of them had not even received their official notice, but had seen their names in the newspapers. Two men came from the First Ward and brought substitutes with them. No person's case can be attended to by calling on any day before that specified in their notice.

An Irish lady called to know if a gentleman by the name of Timothy Moloney had been drafted. She said that she had heard that his name was in the papers, being informed that the gentleman was so fortunate, the lady stated that that gentleman had moved away, and moreover that he was a "desertion" for, said she, "He promised to marry me, and I gave him \$15 to go to Father Quinn to get a license, and the villain has not returned since." The lady thought she could "kiss him up" in order that the officer could serve him with an official notice, that Uncle Sam required his services for a short time.

It may be well to inform those who have changed their residences, since the enrollment commenced, that their notice will be left only at the residence they were enrolled at.

THE GERMAN AND THE DRAFT.

A meeting of the German conscripts of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd